

21

MEDICAL

POETICAL PIECES, ETC

CONTINUED.

~~~~~

By ADAM CHADWICK, ESQ., GENT.,

M.D., &c.

1836.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2019 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30797548>

# WORDS FOR AN EMPLOYER.

WELL done, Dr. Piggins,

With your blarney and extraction; \*

Well done, Missie Unwins,

With your canting and detraction:

Having acted truly,

In your lying occupation,

There's the promised money—

Here, damned pair, your condemnation.

\* Descent.

A FAREWELL ON QUITTING —.

IMPROMPTU.

FAREWELL! ye prying, meddling, sland'rous crew ;  
Rads, levelists, and devilists, adieu !  
Farewell, with all my heart ; this sole regret  
That I, such creatures vile, should e'er have met.

AN EXCLAMATION!

GLASSES for Lilliputs, and British port,

What strict economy in Mrs. Court!

AN EPITAPH.

WITH scarce a virtue to redeem his name,  
Tom Wipstaff lived a wretch, and died the same.

TO A MISS P.

IMPROMPTU,

LADY, who cares for pedigree,

When lovely woman's in the case!

It's very well, 'tis true, Miss P.,

And so are all things in their place;

But graceful form and feature,

And cherub lip for me,

A pleasant loving creature,

And a fig! for pedigree.

## SONNET.

O, SHE is full of loveliness and life,  
She's young and beautiful—her heart is free  
To love and be beloved—her mind is rife  
With pleasant promise, like a youthful tree  
With beauteous blossoms beaming on its brow:  
And then she is so joyous, yet so mild,  
Playful in converse, and her feelings now  
Are pure and sunny, and unshocked by the wild  
Sneers and heartless bearing of the cold world.  
Will she be always thus? Time answers, "No."  
Still she may brave the arrows that are hurled  
'Gainst loveliness and truth;—her heart may grow  
More rich in virtue;—and with years her mind  
Become the more exalted and refined.



## AN INCIDENT.

---

SCENE.—SPAIN.

(*A DON in a by-path—an ASSASSIN springs from a copse.*)

*A.* The man !

*D.* Your will ?

*A.* Not will of mine ; but their's who hired.

Thou diest.

*D.* For what ?

*A.* Adulterous deed.

*D.* With whom ?

*A.* A cavallero's wife.

*D.* The name ?

*A.* It matters not.

*D.* The time and place ?

*A.* Madrid, at house near street Calle Grande. Five  
Months have passed.

*D.* Then deed unknowingly and unintent.

*A.* Beside, from thee the dame became afflict,  
And then her lord.

*D.* Such chastisement the dame deserved,  
Whoe'er the cause.

*A.* The lady made confession to her lord,  
And both have marked thee unto me. Withal,  
Scarce had three months elapsed, thou fled'st the  
City's gate.

*D.* From soldiers, huntsmen, hounds, and assassins,  
Real or conjured by the brain.

*A.* Pretence.

*D.* For guilty minds.

A. Hast been distract?

D. To thee 'tis naught.

A. Fool! this for thy head.—(*Fires, but misses his mark.*)

D. Now, by St. Isidore,

And St. Peter, I'll make a fool of *thee*,

Save thou depart'st. Depart, and life is still

Thine own.

A. No; rather die, or cut thee down.—(*Advances with a sword.*)

D. Then, dragon, to thy wake.—(*Fires, and shoots Assassin through the head.*)

Fallen—scarce a gasp—

A quick and desp'rate deed, but just in self-defence.

Still, would I had killed the fiends who bribed,

Instead of thee, their agent. Now, to a

Peasant, to assist to bear the body

To a shelter; then, to police, to advise

Of this sad act.

May, 1836.

## LINES TO \* \* \*

A PLEASANT, handsome lady, thou,  
With roseate cheeks and lily brow,  
And roseate mouth, where Cupid's bow  
Rests on the blooming lip below ;  
Teeth fair as snow that's shining bright  
Beneath the silver lamp of night,  
Dark silken hair whose ringlets twine  
Like tendrils of the graceful vine :  
And eyes like flowers of rich brown hue  
Resplendent with the morning dew.  
Thou art not of this wintry isle,  
Thy land hath Nature's constant smile,  
And beauty, temples, fountains, flowers,  
Groves, mounts, and streams, and gentle hours,  
Vines, olives, melody, and wine,  
Are centred in this land of thine ;

And thou like it, art rich in all  
 That can engage the mind and soul,  
 And cause the proudest heart to feel  
 'Tis sweet humility to kneel.  
 Thou dost not breathe deceitful sighs,  
 No luring poison's in thine eyes;  
 Thy words are truth—thy hand dost ne'er  
 With false impress the spirit snare,  
 And thou wouldst rather kindly hide,  
 Than spread a foible far and wide.  
 Thou hast a heart, how few there be  
 Who thus can be compared with thee;  
 How many who have aught beside,  
 As cunning, policy and pride.  
 Thou needst not title or descent,  
 Or gold, or golden ornament,  
 Or varied plume as light as air,  
 Trembling above thy glowing hair,  
 Or eastern gems, or dance and song,  
 And splendid hall and splendid throng;  
 Thou needst not such, no more than flower  
 Or gem requires the painter's power,

The raven's plume the shade of night,  
Each starry orb extrinsic light.  
And yet thou'rt oft in rich array,  
And frequent minglest in the gay  
Enchanting scenes of fashion's sphere ;  
But still, withal, thou dost appear  
The most attractive when mid friends  
Loving and kind ; then mind unbends  
Itself, and gentle words are thine,  
And happy thoughts and looks combine  
To please, where pleasing is no art,  
But efflux of the mind and heart

MEDICAL.





## FUROR VENERIS.

---

THIS is a species of derangement or a high degree of hysterics analogous to Furor Uterinus. It may exist a length of time, but if it continue, passes into Mania.

The symptoms occur in paroxysms which become more frequent as the disorder advances, so that at last they appear to form a series with only remissions, and the individual becomes maniacal. For a considerable time, the reason is not materially affected on subjects unconnected with the nature of the disorder; but the patient is often stupid, nervous, ill-tempered, and irritable.

When the disorder is completely developed, the principal manifestations are obscenity in words, gestures, and

conversation ; indifference, with respect to this, as to time, persons, and place ; venereal indulgence, if possible, in excess ; extreme irritability, wildness of aspect and manner, involuntary laughter, or the reverse, absence of mind and mental aberrations evidenced in words and actions.

The person may make love and advances to different women in succession ; a refusal on the part of one, only irritating, and exciting to advances to another ; and every refusal irritating, and aggravating the affection.

The individual has not unfrequently dreams of venereal pleasure with involuntary emissions ; sometimes the former without emissions ; sometimes, during sleep, the latter only, and, when the disorder is advanced, accompanied with pain, as like that from an electric shock passed through the cerebellum.

The mania has intermissions and remissions, and by proper treatment may gradually pass off, or alternate with the original complaint, both becoming by degrees weaker until

the system is restored to its natural state ; or the mania may pass into fatuity.

The complaint is essentially a disorder of the generative functions, influencing, and influenced by the mental, and, as it advances, causing irritation, congestion, and an inflammatory condition of the brain or its membranes.

A naturally amative tendency, excitable nervous system, costive habit, vigorous body, and a determination to the vessels of the head, are favourable to the production of the disorder.

The treatment is antiphlogistic, depletory, restrictive, and sedative. Of sedative agents, cold and moderate fear are the most effective. If there be any morbid irritative excitement in the genitals or vicinal parts, it should be removed, or, if this cannot be effected, mitigated.

To prevent the recurrence of the disorder, articles of food, drink, and medicine, of a *kind* calculated to excite the venereal impulse, ought, as far as possible, to be avoided, and the state of the system predisposing to the derangement, duly

obviated. With this view, mental and moral discipline is of as high importance as regimental and medical. But, perhaps, the most efficient remedy against the accession or recurrence of the disorder, is matrimony.

*May, 1836.*

## CERTAIN CAUSES, EFFECTS, &c.

---

A LARGE proportion of complaints originate in imprudence, and want of due precaution.

Acidulous articles increase secretion of urine. In irritable condition of brain, and lining of cranium, appear to act as stimulants to these, causing grating and painful sensation in direction of lining and its processes, and excited state of brain.

Bilious matter absorbed, secreted by kidneys, renders urine more stimulating.

Blister may be formed so as to combine to any extent, by shape and size, advantages of nuchal plaster, and plasters behind ears.

Blood.—Unhealthy condition of this fluid usually arises from defect in processes of digestion and sanguification. To perfection of these processes, exercise, fresh air, wholesome

food and drink are necessary—and, as general rule, if unpleasant symptoms follow use of particular articles, as crabs, lobsters, oysters, muscles, cockles, tobacco in snuff or smoking, almonds, raisins, sweet wines, acid wines, spirits, asparagus, cucumbers, &c., such articles ought to be abstained from.

Blood rendered thicker than natural by loss of aqueous fluid, may cause feverishness, and muscular twitches—or convulsions, frothing at mouth and insensibility.

Brain.—Irritation and pain in brain, or lining and processes of cranium, may arise from irritation in stomach and bowels. It may be inferred consequence of this, if it follow immediately uneasiness in these parts.

In irritable state of brain, nervous twitches, and painful sensations in head, are caused by mental or other stimuli. By same causes, convulsive movements may be occasioned.

Irritable state of brain is accompanied by debility of that organ, debility of mind, diminished capability to exercise mental functions, and more or less derangement of mind.

In derangement are false ideas and perceptions.



In debilitated condition of brain, laughter, distrust, wonder, suspicion, fear, are easily produced.

In this condition, without particular irritability of organ, individual may be very parrotty and talkative.

In irritable condition of brain, mental impressions may be caused with facility, and result, true or false, communicated with equal facility.

In this condition, mind is easily confused, and derangement augmented.

In this condition, brain may be compared to a harpsicord, with greater or less number of strings in improper degrees of extension.

In irritable state of brain, blood becomes inordinate stimulus, and may excite painful sensations in brain, or lining with its processès, of cranium, muscular twitches and convulsive motions. In this case, diminution of consistence of blood by abstraction and use of diluents, is very beneficial; likewise, avoiding as far as possible, horizontal position.

Irritability of brain may be caused by alvine irritation—irritation of law—disappointments—prying—meddling—re-

peated mental exertion of controversial kind unsatisfactory in result— and by other sources of irritation.

When brain is irritable and weak, exertion of mind should be suspended for a time, and then gradually renewed. In renewing the exertion, exercise of lower and less stimulating powers, should precede that of higher and more exciting. Of higher powers, invention and imagination appear most stimulating and exhausting.

In complaint affecting more or less mental functions, individual affected thereby more or less incapacitated from exercising judgment correctly and applying knowledge.

Causes and Effects.—If cause be removed, effect may cease—if effect, cause—but either may be removed without the other. In treating complaints, due attention to both is indispensable.

Congestion.—In congestion, blood drawn by v. sectio is thicker and darker than natural, and, perhaps, of a black or a coffee-like colour.

In congestion, with irritable condition of brain, individual may have weight and fulness of head, crackings in



ears, sensation like that of warm thick fluid flowing to brain, when in horizontal position; sense of weight at back of head, dryness of eyes, tension and obscure painful sensations in direction of large processes of lining of cranium, twitches of toes, and of muscular fibres in legs and thighs, feeling occasionally of slight blow in brain, and sudden flinging of a limb, as of an arm. Even under proper treatment, most of these symptoms may continue weeks, with various degrees of remission and force.

Debility—absolute or relative—frequently latter, often from deficient action in liver and from alvine accumulation—and ceasing on removal of causes.

Defect of Vision.—Temporary defect, or confusion of sight, may be caused by nervousness suddenly induced, rush of blood to head, impediment to return of blood from head, exhaustion of sensibility of visual nervous apparatus by undue use of vision.

Difficulty of respiration may proceed from obesity, want of due supply or free circulation of air, alvine accumulation impeding by mass movements of midriff—deficiency of stimulus in blood to cause due action in vessels of lungs, and, in consequence, accumulation of blood in these organs.

Difficulty of seminal emission may arise from want of tone in copulative apparatus of female.

Digestion is a stimulating process.

Eruption—On ceasing of deranged state of mind, eruption may appear, as on back of neck, of a shoulder, and between shoulders.

Food acts as a mechanical stimulant, according to its roughness.

Frequency of emission of urine may arise from augmented irritability of bladder or part of it—undue stimulating condition of urine, in consequence of which small quantities excite contraction—pressure of alvine accumulation, or weight of abdominal viscera and contents, in sitting posture, preventing due expansion of bladder.

Frequency of involuntary seminal emission may proceed from augmented irritability of genital apparatus—augmented irritability of cerebellum—quantity of semen secreted.

Furor Uterinus.—In this disorder may be artificial indulgence, unless prevented.

Furor Veneris.—When involuntary seminal emission occurs during sleep, individual is usually awakened by the action.

Giddiness may be occasioned by exhaustion—or by slight impressions continued for some time.

Habit—Vomiting may be acquired—expelling flatus upwards or downwards—former causes irritability and diminished tone of stomach, latter appears “to promote production of flatus.” A person may acquire habit of expelling urine frequently, or fæces—and, from frequency of stimulation to act, bladder or bowels may become more excitable than natural.

Hair.—Plaster of hair sometimes employed to cover nude parts.

Indigestion not unfrequently supervenes on a full meal.

Irritable or inflamed state of bladder, urethra glans or other portion of genital apparatus, may arise from irritation produced through medium of nerves by alvine accumulation, particularly in colon and rectum. By distention continued, rectum and colon lose proper degree of power, and acquire increased size, becoming receptacles of undue quantities of fæcal matter.

Medical Attendant.—A proper medical attendant is one who is successful in practice.

Medical, as well as physical, impossibilities.

Melancholy and nervousness not unfrequently proceed from alvine accumulation, and more or less locked up secretion of bile.

Moderation, whether as respects body or mind, conduces to health and happiness.

Odour.—Unpleasant odour of body may arise from want of cleanliness—unhealthy condition of blood—relaxation of sphincter ani—gas and vapour expelled, generated in costiveness during hardening of fæces in colon and rectum.

Orgasm.—Venereal orgasm example of instinctive motion. During exercise of it, reason more or less suspended.

Palpitation of heart may be caused by morbid irritation in stomach or bowels—deleterious matter in tea.

Sanguine Habits.—In sanguine habits, or where there is determination of blood to vessels of head, snuff is injurious by stimulus, as are stimulants of other description, as wine, or rays of sun to head. In any circumstances, stimulants should be employed with caution.

Seminal emission sine coitu, per artem, repeated frequently, weakens vision and mind, and tends to cause blindness.

Scalding of urine may arise from irritable state of urethra induced by alvine accumulation—or from condition of urine.

Symptoms.—If a person partake of same kind of food and drink as others, and certain symptoms are caused in him, which are not produced in them, and were not previously produced in himself by same kind of food and drink of like quality in every respect, symptoms may be attributed to particular condition of organ or organs. If symptoms disappear on ceasing to use a particular article, and are renewed on re-using it, this may be considered exciting cause of symptoms. If symptoms are those of undue excitement, part effected may be inferred to be in preternaturally excitable condition, and article as acting by stimulus.

Uneasiness in bowels may be caused by alvine accumulation or accumulation of flatus.

Urine.—Urine may be tinged by bile absorbed into system. Its colour may be affected by other colouring matter absorbed. When bladder is not completely emptied at a urination, urine is in part decomposed, and, according to colour stains linen—as indeed does urine in any condition. Urine may be decomposed in consequence of food and drink—or acidulous matter produced in course of digestion—or defect in



secreting power of kidneys, in consequence of which ingredients of urine are not eliminated in due proportion. Undue stimulating quality of urine may depend on nature of this, or on article absorbed into blood, secreted by kidneys, and in solution in urine or diffused in it.

Vermin, creatures of filth, and useful as torments to those who are not cleanly.

V. Sectio.—A skilful surgeon will not dig into a vein—merely prick a vein—select one with nerves playing around it—or cut the arm without incising a vein.

*July, 1836.*

## QUERIES.

Who have a legal right to practise as Physicians in any part of Ireland ?

Who have a legal right to practise as Physicians in any part of Scotland ?

Who have a legal right to practise as Physicians in any part of England and Wales ?

Who have a legal right to practise as Physicians in any part of the United Kingdom, or of the British Empire ?

Which Universities in the United Kingdom are best adapted for the medical education of gentlemen intended to be Physicians ?

Of what practical utility is the College of Physicians, London ?

Is the College of Physicians, London, in any degree positively or negatively injurious ?





## A SINGULAR RECIPE.

---

TAKE a gentleman biped, in a weak and disordered state of mind; let him be followed wherever he goes by pedestrians, equestrians, gigs, &c., sometimes one, sometimes another—if riding or driving let a gig or two follow him—pass him occasionally with all the rapidity possible—let a horseman or two do the same, or accompany him as far as may be—when he stops, let him be well stared at—let two or three men whisper in his presence, looking the while in a very suspicious manner—let people treat him in a very cold manner—turn their heads from him—spit at his feet occasionally—snuffing at him—rubbing their hands—

sometimes look as grave as possible—if he visits a boarding-house let some person or other in form of a gentleman, and some one or other in form of a lady, be his company—let them cant—insinuate—endeavour to cause him to think he has passed base coin—been connected with an arson—with riots—injured different people—been guilty of abominable acts—ill-treated some lady or other—is selfish—unprincipled—has legally robbed a man of his just rights—has not a principle of virtue in his composition—is thoroughly bad—not a particle of talent—is a literary thief, &c.—tell him of a bonehouse, that he dare not visit it—insinuate a friend's relicks are to be taken up and examined—there is suspicion he has poisoned him—has been guilty of murder—let all be as mysterious as possible—let impressions on his mind be produced by insinuations and short sentences—ask him “if he would not like to throw off mortality and assume immortality”—suggest different modes of death—as drowning—charcoal fumes—a cut in

the side of the neck—a bullet through the heart, prussic acid, &c.—in fact, confuse, distract, and alarm his mind by every mode possible, and excite all the evils in his mind it is possible—keep up this system of hints—at the same time take care the hints be thrown in gradually—keep up, likewise, at intervals, the coaxing system—take care he does not sleep—let a gimblet be bored occasionally through the bed-room door—water poured out of one vessel into another, in an adjacent room—shot dropped at intervals on the floor—or bullets—have some one to cough at intervals—let bells ring—open and shut drawers for two or three hours together—or windows—keep up a succession of strange objects—noises, and ideas—let coaches roll past the house during the night—waggon or carts pass—when he quits follow him—keep up the meddling and perplexing system—if he sleeps any where during the night, let irons or chains be rattled in the next room—and some person exclaim occasionally “poor fellow!”—keep up this

system, with variations—wear crape—dog him wherever he goes—let fellows occasionally look angry at him—abuse him, shove him aside, cross his path—shew knives occasionally, or pistols—appear to put poison in his drink—let this be repeated frequently—make signs of intention to injure him—if he at length seem tolerably mad, good! if he escape like an animal from brutish keepers, better!—pursue him—whiz a hearse or two before him—let him go any where—over hedge and ditch, and lie in a ditch—or in a wood on a cold damp bed—or drown himself—if the last, superlatively good!—if not, let him scamper on over hill and dale, through coppice wood and crawl through thickets—among briars and thorns—have his clothes torn from his back, face hands and body bloody and torn by thorns and brambles—never mind, dogs and keepers—good sport—if he should stop through exhaustion and fatigue let a glaring light—from a gamekeeper's lantern be lanced on him—then if he's off again, off after him—if he calls any where, bounce

in upon him—make signs of attempts to hang him—shew plenty of rope—if he gets to an inn, and wishes to have a bed, let him be turned out—and let him go to two or three inns before he is permitted to remain—let a butcher appear—a long mississippi tray be seen—let him go to bed and be told two or three men are to sleep in the room next to his—let fellows stamp about—and after a time all be still—then let some one whisper “are you going to do it now?”—“yes”—if he should jump up, and go to another house, follow him—let lights be brought up occasionally to his bedroom—persons walk up and retire again—and keep up during the night a succession of strange and singular sounds—let sounds of fire-arms and charging them be occasionally heard—in the morning at him again, and wherever he goes follow him—and if at nightfall he should dash on a steamer to get away, as he conceives, from a parcel of wretches and assassins, accompany him—let signs be made to stab him, or throw him overboard—and, when in another



land, keep up this system to a certain extent, till he returns—and if he becomes quite mad, throw him into a mad house—and take care when he's once in, he never gets out—or if his constitution and brain have received a shock and he dies, so much the better—or if he has the luck to recover without being thrown into an asylum, laugh at him—pass him by—call him fool for having fled—that all he saw and heard was only in imagination—and if, in excess of fear, he has let some friend sell his horses, furniture, and break up his establishment, laugh at him the more, recommend him to re-commence housekeeping—buy new furniture—new beds—fresh horses—ride in his phaeton—and go on as if nothing had happened.

So much for a recipe to render a man a fit object for an asylum, or kill him, or produce irritation of brain, congestion, weakness of mind, and extract years from constitution.

*July, 1836.*

## CERTAIN CAUSES, EFFECTS &c.,

CONTINUED.

---

ARTICLES grateful stimulants to an organ in natural condition—in irritable condition prove irritants.

Blood.—Dark, thick, unhealthy blood, a cause of congestion and irritation in head. Symptoms already noticed under Congestion.

Brain.—In debilitated condition of brain, involuntary laughter or tendency to it, not unfrequently succeeds previous mental excitement.

Brain may be in slightly irritable condition for considera-

ble time. Even in this state painful sensations in it and excitement liable to be caused by comparatively slight causes—as slight augmentation of flow of blood to head, or of impediment to its return—objects or expressions disagreeable on some account or other. In this condition, tea of usual strength may cause uneasy and painful sensations in head, and muscular twitches in limbs and body. These effects most developed in dorsal horizontal position—less in lateral—least of all in erect position: and effects may be more developed when lying on one side than when lying on the other.

In slightly irritable condition of brain—exertion of mind may cause occasional dull crackings in head, similar to word singing—sounds as if of breaking of minute vesicles—sounds of crepitation—sensations of electric streams in head—of slight electric shocks along spine—twitches of muscular fibres in different parts of body; and any



of these effects without pain: or, when irritability is still less, effects may be cerebral excitement—crepitating, vesicle-like rupturing, singing or singing sounds in head, and muscular twitches;—or, nervous depression may produce these defects, (cerebral excitement excepted)—nervousness, lowness of spirits, and trembling.

In irritable condition of brain, there may be sensation as if brain were in tightly constricted state.

Irritability of brain augmented by seminal emissions, voluntary or involuntary.

Capabilities of mind.—When capabilities several, aberrations of mind, disordered state of it, and madness, more liable to occur—all things being equal—than when capabilities comparatively few.

Congestion may proceed from blood insufficiently at-

mospherized—blood thick and unhealthy from nature of chyle—blood more or less devitalized, as by influence of intense fear—from lessened propelling power of sanguiferous apparatus, as by continued undue excitement, or excitement frequently renewed.

Slight congestion in brain, occasioned by cause acting through mind—or by exercise of mind, removed by cessation of cause, gentle exercise, warm diluents, and warm temperature.

Slight congestion from blood insufficiently atmospherized—from cold—or from temporarily lessened power of propelling apparatus—removable by preceding means.

In considerable congestion, proper remedies, abstraction of blood and use of diluents, whatever cause of congestion, and whatever means requisite to obviate cause, and prevent recurrence of congestion.

Costiveness promoted by copious use of bread in diet frequent strainings from costiveness, favourable to fulness of vessels in head.

Difficulty of respiration may arise from sedative effect of depressed spirits, or of fear, on heart and respiratory apparatus.

Difficulty of seminal emission and of urinating may arise from pressure of fæcal accumulation.

Involuntary seminal emission may proceed from irritation of internal genital apparatus, through medium of nerves, by fæcal accumulation in rectum—from violence of orgasm previous to entering vagina.

Irritability of brain may be caused by dark, thick, unhealthy blood—irritation in genitals, urinary apparatus, or prostate gland.

Pia Mater.—Congestion in pia mater appears to be indicated by certain symptoms noted under articles Furor Veneris, Blood, Brain, Congestion, Defect of Vision.

Congestion in vessels of pia mater appears to arise from debility of vessels, when produced with facility by slight causes—as slight mental excitement—somewhat lessened supply of air—moderate cold after warm temperature—small quantities of an ordinary stimulant, as wine or porter; symptoms indicative of congestion, dull crackings in head similar to word singing—sounds as if of breaking of minute vesicles—sounds of crepitation—muscular twitches, &c.—*Vide Brain.*

Certain causes of debility of vessels of pia mater, appear to be irritability of brain, continued or frequently repeated <sup>new</sup> ~~repeated~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ ordinate action of vessels, irritation and distention by dark thick blood.

Tendency to congestion in pia mater, appears to be synchronous with irritability of brain.

Brain and pia mater act and react on each other, sequence of symptoms determined by circumstance of nervous or sanguiferous system being first acted on.

Stricture gradually augments.

A constricted state of glans at inferior part of orifice of urethra, may be produced by gonorrhœa affecting in intense degree urethra behind frænum, and be cause of difficulty of urinating and of seminal emission. Stricture may exist in urethra and at orifice for length of time—impeding more or less urination, seminal emissions, irritating bladder, preventing cure of gonorrhœa, (if present,)—exciting venereal desire, occasioning mucous or other discharge from urethra; and yet be removed with facility—and irritation, uneasiness or pain in urethra, lower

part of belly, and in brain, be succeeded by agreeable and tranquil enjoyment arising from undisturbed operations of organs in natural condition.

Tendency of blood to head.—When there is this tendency, pressure on head, as by tight hat, injurious, by opposing determination of blood to surface.

Tendency to sleep after meals obviated by lively and agreeable musick.

*Sept. 1836.*